

[THURSDAY, July 27, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 20th of July, 1769.

Flour at 19/ per Ct.
A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14 oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 90d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	16. 0d.	Pork	90. 0d.
Brown Bread	16. 0d.	Salt	25. 0d.
West-India Rum	35. 10d.	Bohea Tea	45. 0d.
New-England ditto	25. 1d.	Chocol. per Doz.	19. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	16. 0d.	Bees Wax	11. 8d.
Single refined ditto	15. 0d.	Nut Wood	30. 0d.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	18. 0d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	High- Water.	H. M.	Sets H.
THURSDAY 24	5	after 4	52 before 8
FRIDAY 25	6	4	53
SATURDAY 26	7	4	54
SUNDAY 27	8	4	55
MONDAY 28	9	4	56
TUESDAY 29	9	4	57
WEDNESDAY 30	10	4	58

Days 14 Hours 16 min. the 27th.

From the New Daily Advertiser.

LONDON, May 3.

An expressive Note relative to the Bostonians; or
A Political Blister for the back of the M—r.

THE troops ordered from Halifax to
Boston, to appease disorders of ministe-
rial creation, have arrived, and landed
without opposition from the inhabi-
tants; an event which has afforded
cause of triumph to the mistaken enemies of Ame-
rican freedom, who vainly boast of it, as a trial of
strength and courage between this kingdom and
the Colonies. And the friends of Mr. G—e
have, from this experiment, taken occasion to la-
ment that similar measures had not been pursued
for enforcing the stamp-act.—Deluded mortals!
who know not that the very object of their
exultation is pregnant with the most alarming evils!
for, after the Colonies have exposed their grievan-
ces, and implored justice; if instead of attending
to their complaints we have treated them with
menacing scurrility, and sent an armed force to
intimidate and repress the spirit of liberty among
them; who, that is acquainted with human nature,
but must know that lasting enmity will succeed
their former affection to this kingdom?—Every
circumstance of their behaviour demonstrates, that
they have not been under the dictates of fear; but
a regard to the interest of the Colonies in general,
and to the laws and government of their country
in particular, which they declare themselves resolv-
ed to observe with the utmost exactness; and to
countenance no one in deviating from this resolu-
tion; fully persuaded that the POSSE COMITATUS,
when legally called, in aid of the Civil authority,
will be able to preserve to them the enjoyment of
their rights against any force which may attempt
their invasion. The number of male-adults who
paid the poll-tax in 1767, within the four New-
England colonies only, amounted to two hundred
and thirty thousand.—As all these compose a mili-
tia regularly trained, no one should be so weak or
vain as to imagine, that the petty armament or-
dered to Boston has produced any other effect, than
that of inspiring the inhabitants with disgust and
resentment. Their subjection is not to be secured
by a military force, much less by the official man-
dates of an ex—le M—r.

The coercive scheme must be the effect of igno-
rance and stupidity, if we could suppose it intended
to support the rights of government; but upon the
scheme of subversion, it has all its support: for how
ridiculous otherwise would it be to inflame and ex-
asperate the North-Americans, with what soldiery
we could lend to awe them? "When a militia of
eight hundred thousand men, naturally brave and
hardy, habituated from childhood to the exercise
of arms, and animated by the enthusiasm of liber-
ty, or driven to despair, are put into a necessity of
resistance."

But Silenus has well described the first mover or
dia—l contriver of the Stamp-Act, when he thus

speaks of him: "Born with those laborious talents,
that without genius can arrive at some knowledge
of business, he rose to some eminence in a country
where dissipation and a total want of attention are
the principal characteristics of the great. The
plodding dullness of G—le was mistaken for great
parts, by men who had neither abilities nor inclina-
tion to enquire into his character;—an obstinacy
he had which arose from dulness when in the
public a—n, and now a versatility and contra-
diction that fixes on him the stigma of contempt or
infamy."

CANTHARIDES.

To the Printer of the New-York Journal.

London, May 18, 1769.

SIR,

ON the Rising of Parliament last Week, a Re-
port was very industriously spread, that im-
mediately after their Meeting next Winter, the
Acts imposing Duties, payable in America, would
be repealed; and as many Merchants and others,
no doubt, will per this Ship transmit this News to
New-York; I have thought proper, in order to
prevent you and the Public from being misled, to
acquaint you that in my Opinion, as well as from
my best Information, there is not the least Shadow
of Truth in such Report: Of this, a Moment's Re-
flection will convince you, for the Report of a Re-
peal took place the very next Day after the King
prorogued Parliament, and I am sure his Speech,
so far as it relates America, is expressed in Words
very different from Intentions of a Repeal, and to
which I refer you.

My other Reason is, that tho' Ministry have
thrown it out in order to amuse, they cannot be
answerable for such Repeal; beside, it would be
arrogant in them to presume that any one of them
will then be in Administration, Yours,

AURENG ZEBE.

P. S. The Helmet of Defence against any
mistaken Acts, is in your own Hands, I mean the
Spinning Wheel; to make all your own Linens,
whereby the Consumptions of Dutch, German and
Russia Linen, among you, would be abolished, as
well as Asiatick Goods.

If any Advice from hence be acceptable to you,
and such as tend to the Welfare of this Kingdom
and the Colonies, you shall have it on asking for,
from the Author of this Letter, whose Hand per-
haps you know, or may easily find out.

BOSTON, JULY 17.

Last Saturday, Mr. Hancock, Col. Bowers, Major
Hawley, Col. Buckminster, and Mr. Otis, a
Committee of the Honourable House of Repre-
sentatives, waited upon the Governor of this
Province with their Answer to his Excellency's
two Messages of the 6th and 12th Instant.

May it please your Excellency,

THE House of Representatives have contem-
plated your several Messages of the 6th and
12th Instant, as fully as the Time to which you
were pleas'd to limit them would admit. And as
General Gage's Letter on this Subject dated 15th
of May, of which we are favour'd with an Ex-
tract only, must have been received before the Meet-
ing of the General Assembly, we think it very ex-
traordinary that your Excellency should suffer five
or six Weeks to elapse before you thought proper to
give us the least Intimation of this Matter. It is
also surprising, that as the Barrack Master General,
Colonel Robinson, was in Boston near a Month, the
greater Part of which Time the General Assembly
was sitting, we never before heard of the "Demand"
which he has had "the Honour to make," as he is
pleas'd to express himself in his Letter to your Ex-
cellency of the 13th of June. It is wonderful in-
deed that this House should have no Notice of that
Demand till the 6th Instant, and that a quickening
Message should so soon follow. Between these Mes-
sages Lord's Day intervening, the House had ad-
journed as usual from Saturday to Monday. But
it is truly astonishing that when the gracious De-
sires of Majesty itself, of Aids in Men and Money
in the late War, in which we freely bled with our
Fellow Subjects and Brethren of Great Britain, as
well as of America, and on other no less arduous Oc-

casions, have with Royal Clemency and great Con-
descension ever been intimated in the Form only of
a Requisition, the Barrack Master General should
hold so high and peremptory a Tone as the Word
Demand must necessarily imply. The Indignity
thus offer'd to your Excellency's Commission would
have been an Affair intirely between your Excellency
and the Barrack Master General, had it not been
communicated to us, and as an Appendage, accom-
panied your Message of the 6th Instant, the Sub-
ject of which we shall now more immediately con-
sider.

The public Proceedings of this House, will, we
trust, sufficiently evince to the whole World and to
all Posterity the Idea we entertain of the sudden In-
troduction of a Fleet and Army here; of the un-
paralleled Methods us'd to procure this Armament,
and the indefatigable Pains of your Excellency
and a few interested Persons, to keep up a standing
Force here by Sea and Land in a Time of profound
Peace, under the mere Pretence of the Necessity of
such a Force to aid the Civil Authority. But were
it a Time of War, and the Necessity of such a
Force ever so great, of which it is admitted the
King by Virtue of his undoubted Prerogative of
marching his Armies, and directing his Fleets to
any Part of his Realms or Dominions, is the sole
Judge, yet Sir, it should ever be remember'd, that
the very Nature of a free Constitution requires, that
those Fleets and those Armies should be supported
only by the Aids voluntarily granted by the Com-
mons. Thus till very lately they have been sup-
ported, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but
in all the British Dominions.

May it please your Excellency, We are constrain-
ed to be very explicit upon the Funds propos'd, and
the Law alluded to, both in your Message of the
6th Instant, and in the Extract of General Gage's
Letter before us. By Funds we presume is meant
a Provision for the Reimbursement of such Expens-
es as have been occasioned, or may accrue, in Con-
sequence of quartering Troops here: and by Law
we presume is meant the Mutiny Act, so, commonly
call'd, which was passed in the 6th Year of the
Reign of our most gracious Sovereign. By this Act
it is declared "The Officers and Soldiers quartered
as therein more particularly express'd, shall from
Time to Time be furnished and supplied by the Per-
son or Persons to be authorized or appointed for that
Purpose by the Governor and Council of each re-
spective Province, or upon the Neglect or Refusal
of such Governor, and Council in any Province,
then by two or more Justices of the Peace residing in
or near the Place" of quartering, with "Fire" and
other enumerated Articles: And that the respective
Provinces shall "repay such Person or Persons all
such Sum or Sums of Money by him or them paid,
for the taking, hiring, and fitting up uninhabited
Houses, and for furnishing the Officers and Soldiers
therein, and in the Barracks", with "Fire", and
the other enumerated Articles. And such Sum or
Sums are by said Act required to be "rais'd in
such Manner as the public Charges for the Province
respectively are rais'd." And it is also further de-
clared by said Act, that "the extraordinary Ex-
pences of Carriages be paid by the Province or Colony
where the same shall arise."

From hence it is obvious that the Governor and
Council have no more Right by this Act to draw
Money out of any Colony Treasury, than the two
or more Justices therein mentioned. The Duty pre-
scribed to them all, is entirely confin'd to the appoint-
ment of a Person or Persons to furnish and supply the
Articles in said Act mentioned. Such is the Unrea-
sonableness and Severity of the Act, that it leaves to
the several Assemblies on this Continent, not even the
least Colour of Privilege, and only the pitiful Power
to raise the Sums in such Manner as the public
Charges of the Provinces respectively are rais'd.
Hence it is manifest how unwarrantably the Gover-
nor and Council have acted in the Payments they
have order'd between the Dissolution of the last
Year's Assembly and the convening this, for sup-
plying the 65th Regiment lately quartered at Castle-
William: It being well known there was no Fund
provided, consequently there could be no Appropri-
ation for that Purpose.

With your Excellency's Leave we shall now take a nearer View of the Act of Parliament above-mentioned. This whole Continent has for some Years past been greatly distressed with what are call'd Acts for imposing Taxes on the Colonists, for the express Purpose of raising a Revenue, and that without their Consent in Person or by Representative. This Subject has been so fully handled by the several Assemblies, and in the Publications both in Europe and America, that we shall be as brief as possible upon this Head; but must take Leave to observe, that neither Property all those Acts may be rather call'd Acts for raising a TRIBUTE in America for the further Purposes of Disipation among Placemen and Pensioners. And if the present System of Measures should be much further pursued, it will soon be very difficult, if possible, to distinguish the Case of Widows and Orphans in America, plunder'd by infamous Informers, from those who suffer'd under the Administration of the most oppressive of the Governors of the Roman Provinces, at a Period when that once proud and haughty Republick, after having subjugated the finest Kingdoms in the World, and drawn all the Treasures of the East to imperial Rome, fell a Sacrifice to the unbounded Corruption and Venality of its Grandees. But of all the new Regulations, the Stamp-Act not excepted, this under Consideration is the most excessively unreasonable. For in Effect, the yet free Representatives of the free Assemblies of North-America are called upon, to pay of their own and their Constituents Money, such Sum or Sums, as *Persons*, over whom they can have no Check or Control may be pleas'd to expend! As Representatives we are deputed by the People, agreeable to the Royal Charter and the Laws of this Province. By that Charter and the Nature of our Trust we are empower'd but to "grant such Aids" and "levy such Taxes for his Majesty's Service as are reasonable", of which if we are not free and independent Judges, we can on longer be free Representatives, nor our Constituents free Subjects. If we are free Judges, we are at Liberty to follow the Dictates of our own Understanding, regardless of the Mandates of others. It is impossible we should be free Judges, if we are but blindly to give as much of our own and our Constituents' Money as may be demanded by those we know not.

Your Excellency must therefore excuse us in this EXPRESS DECLARATION, That as we cannot consistently, with our own Honour, or Interest, much less with the Duty we owe our Constituents, we never shall make any Provision of Funds for the Purposes in your several Messages above-mentioned.

Last Saturday the Governor was pleas'd to Prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to the 10th of January next, after signing the Acts, and making the Speech following.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

At the opening of this Session, I had in contemplation the expediency of passing the public Bills which were necessary to the Government with all due expedition, and particularly the Supply Bill, without which the whole Provincial Debt, by a Law then subsisting, would have been levied in one Year, which would have been a great Burthen upon the People. And I had resolv'd with myself to promote the expediting such necessary Bills, and to avoid and remove, as far as I could, all difficulties which might obstruct the same. But you, Gentlemen, had not the same Disposition: you not only put a stop to all real Business with the most trifling Pretences, for some Weeks together; but you endeavour'd, by all Means you could, to oblige me, in the course of my Duty, to put an abrupt End to the Session, before you would permit the necessary Business of the Province even to be brought before you.

In this, Gentlemen, you had some Success; you put me under the Difficulty of either not making proper Provision for the necessary Service of the Government, which could not be done without continuing the Session; or by a continuation of it, showing a want of Regard to the Dignity of the Crown. The Assertions, Declarations and Resolutions, which you have from the Beginning of the Session to this Time continued to issue, in direct Opposition to the Sense of the sovereign Legislature, as it has been lately declared, and in Terms entirely inconsistent with the Idea of this Province being a Part of the British Empire, would have demand'd of me an immediate Vindication of the Honour of the Crown, by putting an early End to this Session, if I had not been restrain'd by my concern for the Exigencies of the State. And I must rely upon his Majesty's favourable Indulgence in accepting my Attention to the Necessities of the People, in lieu of the Resentment which was due to the Misbehaviour of their Representatives.

To his Majesty therefore, and, if he pleases, to his Parliament must be referred your Invasion of the Rights of the Imperial Sovereignty. By your own Acts you will be judged: you need not be apprehensive of any Misrepresentations; as it is not in the Power of your Enemies, if you have any, to add, to your Publications—they are plain and explicit, and need no Comment.

It is my Duty, and I shall do it with Regret, to transmit to the King true Copies of your Proceed-

ings: and that his Majesty may have an Opportunity to signify his Pleasure thereupon before you meet again. I think it necessary to Prorogue this General Court immediately, to the usual Time of its Meeting for the Winter Session.

Council-Chamber,
July 15, 1769

FRA. BERNARD.

Go hated ~~*****~~ by all Countries curs'd,
And when arriv'd in Britain, do your worst;
We'll clip your Wings, your future Flight prevent,
And fill your wretched Soul with Discontent.
Your wicked Actions in your Face shall stare,
From a Remonstrance that shall meet you there.

An Act for supplying the Treasury with the Sum of Eighty Eight Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Eight Pounds, to be thence issued for discharging the public Debts, and drawing the same into the Treasury again.

An Act for apportioning and assessing a Tax of Thirty Thousand Pounds, &c.

An Act for granting unto his Majesty several Rates and Duties of Impost and Tonnage of Shipping.

An Act to enable Robert Pierpoint to collect the Taxes uncollected by Samuel Adams, late Collector of Taxes for the Town of Boston.

An Act for reviving and continuing sundry Laws that are expired or near expiring, and 2 other Acts.

We are assured that the House of Representatives of this Province in the late Session of the General Assembly, wrote a very cordial Answer to the polite Letter lately received from the Honourable House of Burgesses of Virginia.

The Representatives of this Province have in a large House of upwards of an Hundred Members UNANIMOUSLY remonstrated against the Administration of Sir Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Governor of the Province, as having been corrupt and arbitrary; and humbly petition'd the King that he may be for ever remov'd from this Government—it is said that above a Dozen Articles are therein exhibited against him, with authentic Proofs, chiefly taken from his own Letters and Speeches of former and later Dates.

We are told that the infamous *Verres* will certainly take his departure from hence next Week, to answer before an awful Tribunal for high Crimes and Misdemeanors, having been the grand Instrument in promoting that Discord and Animosity which has for some Years past disturbed the Repose of the S—n and threatened the Ruin of the whole British Empire.

The Hon. Commodore Hood, with his Lady and Family, embarked on board his Majesty's Ship Romney, which is to sail for Halifax in a few Days. Tuesday last failed from this Port for Halifax, his Majesty's Ship Launceston, having on board four Companies of the 64th Regiment; the remaining Companies of that Regiment are shortly to follow.

Capt. Robson failed last Thursday for London. In whom Major Butler of the 29th Regiment, Major Butler of the 65th, Capt. Carnden of the Train, Lieut. Campbell, of the 29th, and Mr. Goffe, of South-Carolina, went Passengers.

Wednesday last arrived here from Halifax, his Majesty's Ship Rippon, of 60 Guns; as also our Station Ship, the Rofe: These Ships carried the 65th Regiment from Castle-Island.

PORTSMOUTH, July 17.

Sunday last came to Town from Montreal, Major Robert Rogers, who sails for England the first fair Wind, with Capt. George Strange.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

On Monday last a Vessel arrived at this Port from Yarmouth, with a Load of Malt, shipped in May last, the Committee of Merchants being informed thereof, convened, at the Coffee-House, when Mr. Amos Strettell, to whom they understood the Cargo was consigned, was pleas'd, at their Desire, to communicate the Letter he had received by the Vessel, which he said was all he knew of the Matter; from the Letter it appeared that the Cargo was consigned to the Captain, who had Orders to value himself on Mr. Strettell.

The Committee after some Deliberation, understanding it was the Desire of a great Number of their Fellow-Citizens that the Matter should be referred to a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, agreed thereto.

Whereupon the Inhabitants being next Day convened at the State-House, and having the whole Circumstances of this Affair explained to them.

Unanimously Resolv'd, That the Importation of Malt, shipped the 5th Day of May last, by Christopher Eaton, of Yarmouth, on board the Charming Polly, James Henderson, Master, is contrary to the Spirit of the Agreements entered into by the Merchants and Traders of this City on the 6th of February, and 10th of March last; that it is an Attempt to counteract the same, and ought to be discouraged.

At this Instant the Brewers of this City attended in a Body with an Agreement which they had drawn up and signed, wherein they engage, that as the Load of Malt just arrived, was shipped contrary to the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders, they will not purchase any Part of it; nor will they brew the same, or any Part thereof, for any Person whatever.

This Agreement being read, was received with universal Applause; after which,

Unanimously Resolv'd, That, in order effectually to discourage such Attempts for the Future, no Person ought to purchase any Part of this Cargo.

That every Person who shall assist in the Sale of it, or be any Ways concerned in unloading, storing, or removing it, shall be considered as a Person who has not a just Sense of Liberty, and as an Enemy to his Country.

A Letter from London, dated May 23, 1769.

"There was a Message came into the City from the Mi-

nistry last Tuesday, that the Merchants might be assured the Revenue Act for America would be repealed at the Opening of next Session, without further Discussion of the Matter of Right, and that the King had given his Consent thereto. It is from undoubted Authority we are inform'd, this was a Determination in Council; but as it seems to contradict the King's Speech, we cannot advise you, on the Ministry's giving out such Information, to alter your Resolutions respecting Importations: We wish you may stand your Ground, at the same Time flatter ourselves, the Conduct of our Friends in Pennsylvania will be pacific, and not run into any tumultuous Proceedings. If your Merchants would petition as a mercantile Body, without taking any Notice of the Right, we have Reason to expect you would late immediate Redress."

Extract of a Letter from Kennet, in Chester-County, July 23.

"On Monday last we had a smart Thunder Gull, which produced melancholy Effects here. Seven Men being reaping on the Plantation of Mr. George Mason, about 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, when the Gull arose, because themselves to a Tree for Shelter from the Rain, and flung their Sickle into it, which they had scarce done, when a Flash of Lightning struck the Tree, drew out all the Sickle, and knocked down every Man, one of whom (a Son of Mr. Andrew Reece) was killed. The others were terribly hurt, and were to all Appearance dead, until Mr. Mason, (who came to their Relief) thought of an Expedient for their Preservation, which was to blow into their Mouths. This being done to all of them, six were happily brought to Life, one of them, however is in a dangerous Situation. The others are in a fair Way of Recovery. It is thought the unfortunate young Reece would have been saved, in like Manner, had not his Wind-pipe been cut with a Sickle or a Splitter from the Tree."—"Watch therefore for ye have not what Hour your Lord doth come."

NEW-YORK, July 27.

On Thursday last arrived here, the Ship Hope, Capt. Benjamin Davies, from London, in 8 Weeks: He left the Downs on the 30th of May, in Company with Capt. Murray of this Port, bound to the Bay of Honduras, and Capt. Geddis, for Quebec, &c.

We can assure the Public, that his Excellency our Governor, has received a Letter from Lord Hillsborough, acquainting him, That his Majesty and his Ministers would use their utmost Endeavours, at the opening of the next Session of Parliament to obtain a Repeal of all the American Revenue Acts.

In the Course of the last Sessions of Parliament, 35 new Members took the Oaths and their Seats, occasioned by Deaths, Promotions, or contested Elections. On Whitfun-Monday and Tuesday, a great Concourse of People assembled in St. George's Fields, and in Hopour of the popular Prisoner, kept a Fare there, which in all probability, will for the future be annually held, and called Wilkes's Fare.

It being observed at the Court End of the Town, that Mr. Wilkes had been bought off, a certain Nobleman then present said, that it was ungenerous to charge a Man with a Crime, which could not be prov'd against him, and should it appear that Mr. Wilkes had accepted a Pension, he, tho' one of his warmest Admirers, would posit him for a Scoundrel.

The Petition of Grievances and Apprehensions will be presented without any Noise, for tho' it has been said to be laid aside, yet it is upon its Travels, and subscribed by full 3000 of the most eminent Freeholders.—The Meeting of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, after receiving the Report of their Copy, and a Copy of their Circular Letter to be sent throughout England (declaring the Motives that induced them to unite, and giving an Account of their Subscriptions, &c.) which received their Approbation, adjourned their Meetings to a Fortnight before the next Session of Parliament should commence.

May 25. Yesterday the Petition of the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, was presented to his Majesty at St. James's by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, John Sawbridge, and James Townhend, Esqrs, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Askew, Mr. Ellis, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson, which his Majesty was pleas'd to receive, and expressed his Satisfaction at their having brought it in so private a Way to avoid the least Tumult; he assured them that he would refer it to the Consideration of the Parliament, as soon as they should meet for the Dispatch of Business.—Mr. Serjeant Glynn, intended to have presented the Petition, but being unable to kneel, Mr. A. did that Honour in his Stead; the same Day a Cabinet Council was held, after which his Majesty return'd to Richmond.—The Number of Names signed to the Petition is 2220, and is the Majority of the Freeholders.

It is absolutely determined by the Ministry, that all the Acts relative to taxing America, shall be repeal'd at the Opening of the next Sessions of Parliament.

A Daily Paper says, That the Town of Boston clears £.250, per Week, by the Residence of the Troops there; and it is also said, that the Rev. Mr. Apthorp, of that Town, for whom the greatest Interest is making for the intended Bishoprick of America, has given his Opinion, that the most proper Place for his Residence would be at Philadelphia, it being the Centre of the Colonies.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's, the Collection was only £.795, which was £.111, less than last Year, the Reason was partly owing to the Ridotto all Fresco, being the Night before at Vauxhall Gardens, there being above Seven Thousand Persons there, and ad-

mitted at Half a Guin Rehearsal of Music at it will be better to have at Vauxhall Gardens, who went there, were in the Morning, there and above 500 were a before, that Night not be seen in London.

The Parliament had for America, in Regard but is expected at their first Attention, and is tion of both: Upon the misis, several of the Me on shipping Goods as u properly received, to respondents.

The News brought f last Ships, has affected as just before their Arriv is as low as 248, and or 50 per Cent. Letter that Advice had been re great Advantage having Ally, over the Troops Madrais, under the Com Accounts sent the Cou and that he was besiege pital. A Fleet of nine Frigates are resolv'd up Indies, and the Commadore Richard Edwards, chat Lord Clive will ag Indies, to settle the Con that the new Chairmen o has lately discovered a Court had cherished with which they deemed to be Vigilance of this Gentler longer a Secret, that the actually a Design to mak tern Part of Madagascar English; they have also which greatly increases tugal Trade being gone is as the Scarcity of their Col sine, Bankers paid in Jo is almost a Medal: The carried on by some Engi gal and other warm Cou

It is said Mr. Wilkes to go out of the Kingdo settled to the Satisfaction disgusted at the Defectio who had profess'd unalter In Captain Davis are c Mr. Beaty, and his Siste Mercer; Mrs. Nicoll an and his Lady, and several c with the Ship's Crew, ju he has brought 45 Thout of the Government, and w last Port in England.

Captain Kemble was to after him, to be loaded chi and was to bring another Value.

Extract of a Letter from

"Public Affairs here co fusion as ever. Wilkes's Cause of Liberty, gains ne The Freeholders of Middle tion to his Majesty, complain of Grievances, and particu prived of the Freedom of c representative to sit in Parli will be presented in a Day o nted Redress of their Griev to say what will be the Cou rican Affairs are forgot, an of the Commotions here. to all the Friends of the Col is quiet in America; by the the Designs of the M—y drive us to Desperation. T one Merchants, to import p laced with more Eloquence thousand Petitions. Let u let us encourage our own M above all, let us be united an we shall yet be a rich and po

Extract of a Letter from Lo

"I can give you News, depended on, highly interesti—I have this Day been affi and Council have come to R to the Colonies; and that the plained of, will certainly be re on the Meeting of the Parliam

Extract of a Letter from Lo

"You will, I suppose, from informed of the Resolution of ch, to repeal the Acts you co tions, the American Comm the Intelligence to Amer unusually supported: It ap extraordinary, that Ministers to Answer for the Resolut

Merchants might be assured, that the King would be repealed at the next Session of the Parliament, and that the King had given his Consent to the Repeal of the Act; but as it seems to be impossible to alter your Resolution, we with you may stand your ground, and not run the risk of your Merchants being disappointed, without taking any Notice of the matter.

in Chester-County, July 22. A smart Thunder Gust, which here. Seven Men being a Mr. George Mason, about 3 when the Gust arose, betook themselves from the Rain, and stuck they had scarce done, when a Tree, drew out all the Sickle, one of whom (a Son of Mr. the others were terribly burnt, and until Mr. Mason, (who of an Expedient for their Pre- into their Mouths. This he- were happily brought to Life; dangerous Situation, The recovery. It is thought the un- have been faved, in like Man- been cut with a Sickle or a Watch therefore for ye know

R. K. July 27. ere, the Ship Hope, Capt. in London, in 8 Weeks: he 30th of May, in Com- of this Port, bound to and Capt. Geddis, for

olic, that his Excellency ed a Letter from Lord him, That his Ma- ould use their utmost En- of the next Session of peal of all the American

Sections of Parliament, Oaths and their Seats, motions, or contested Monday and Tuesday, assembled in St. George's, of the popular Prisoner, in all probability, will held, and called Wilkes's

Court End of the Town, bought off, a certain ed, that it was ungene- a Crime, which could and should it appear that a Pension, he, tho' one would post him for a

nces and Apprehensions any Noise, for tho' in idie, yet it is upon its y full 3000 of the most Meeting of the Sup- ights, after receiving the a Copy of their Circ- out England (declaring them to unite, and gi- bscriptions, &c.) which adjourned their Meet- the next Session of Par-

petition of the Freehold- lefex, was presented to by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, es Townhend, Eligs, r. Ellis, and the Rev. jessly was pleased to re- sification at their having Way to avoid the Jeal- that he would refer it to Parliament, as soon as Dispatch of Business, ed to have presented ble to kneel, Mr. A- ead; the same Day, after which his Majes- The Number of Names eo, and is the Majority

by the Ministry, that ing America, shall be t the next Sessions of at the Town of Boston the Residence of the so said, that the Rev. for whom the greatest intended Bishoprick of opinion, that the most nee would be at Phil- e of the Colonies. ing of the Sons of e- lection was only 1,79 last Year, the Rea- otto all Fresco, bein all Gardens, there Persons there, and ad

mitted at Half a Guinea each, so that instead of a Rehearsal of Music at St. Paul's for that Charity, it will be better to have Yearly a Ridotto all Fresco, at Vauxhall Gardens, above 500 of the Persons who went there, were left dancing till Six a Clock in the Morning, there were many Fancy Dresses, and above 500 were admitted by 10 the Evening before, that Night not a Hackney Coach was to be seen in London.

The Parliament had broke up, and nothing done for America; in regard to taking off the Duties, but is expected at their next Sitting it will be their first Attention, and is to be settled to the Satisfaction of both: Upon these Presumptions and Promises, several of the Merchants in London are upon shipping Goods as usual, expecting they will be properly received, to the Satisfaction of their Correspondents.

The News brought from the East-Indies by the last Ships, has affected India Stock 20 per Cent. as just before their Arrival it was at 267, and now is as low as 248, and its feared it will fall yet 40 or 50 per Cent. Letters from Rotterdam mention, that Advice had been received from Batavia, of a great Advantage having been obtained by Hyder Ally, over the Troops in the English Service at Madras, under the Command of Col. Smith. The Accounts sent the Company are quite different, and that he was besieged by them in his own Capital. A Fleet of nine Sail of the Line and three Frigates are resolved upon to be sent to the East-Indies, and the Command to be given to Commodore Richard Edwards; and a Report prevails that Lord Clive will again embark for the East-Indies, to settle the Company's Affairs. We hear that the new Chairmen of the East-India Company has lately discovered a Secret, which the French Court had cherished with the utmost Privacy, and which they deemed to be impenetrable, but by the Vigilance of this Gentleman, it now remains no longer a Secret, that the Court of Versailles have actually a Design to make a Conquest of the Eastern Part of Madagascar, if not prevented by the English; they have also made a Settlement there, which greatly increases. Nothing proves the Portugal Trade being gone into other Hands, so much as the Scarcity of their Coin in London; a few Years since, Bankers paid in Johanneses, now a Moldore is almost a Medal: The Manufactory of Nîmes, carried on by some English there, supplies Portugal and other warm Countries with Camblets.

It is said Mr. Wilkes has expressed a Willingness to go out of the Kingdom, if Matters could be settled to the Satisfaction of his Friends; being disgusted at the Detection and Insincerity of some who had professed unalterable Friendship for him. In Captain Davis are come Passengers, the Rev. Mr. Betsy, and his Sister; Messrs. Metcalf and Mercer; Mrs. Nicoll and Son; Mr. Tanner, and his Lady, and several other Passengers; which, with the Ship's Crew, just amounted to 45;—and he has brought 45 Thousand Dollars for the Use of the Government, and was just 45 Days from his last Port in England.

Captain Kemble was to sail in about a Fortnight after him, to be loaded chiefly with King's Stores, and was to bring another Sum of nearly the same Value.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 3.

"Public Affairs here continue in as great Confusion as ever. Wilkes's Cause, or rather the Cause of Liberty, gains new Friends every Day. The Freeholders of Middlesex have signed a Petition to his Majesty, complaining of a great Number of Grievances, and particularly of their being deprived of the Freedom of choosing their own Representative to sit in Parliament. This Petition will be presented in a Day or two: If they are denied Redress of their Grievances, it is dangerous to say what will be the Consequence. Our American Affairs are forgot, amidst the greater Noise of the Commotions here. It gives great Pleasure to all the Friends of the Colonies, to hear that all is quiet in America; by these Means we shall defeat the Designs of the M—y, who seem desirous to drive us to Desperation. The Agreement amongst our Merchants, to import no more Goods, will plead with more Eloquence in our Favour, than a Thousand Petitions. Let us study OEconomy,—let us encourage our own Manufactures,—and above all, let us be united amongst ourselves, and we shall yet be a rich and powerful People."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 13.

"I can give you News, which I think can be depended on, highly interesting to every American. I have this Day been assured, That the King and Council have come to Resolutions favourable to the Colonies; and that the Acts so much complained of, will certainly be repealed, immediately on the Meeting of the Parliament."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 25.

"You will, I suppose, from your Governor, be informed of the Resolution of the King and Council, to repeal the Acts you complain of, the next Session, the American Committee refused to convey the Intelligence to America; a Resolution I strenuously supported: It appears to me rather extraordinary, that Ministers should publicly venture to Answer for the Resolutions of Parliament;

but it is of a Piece with the whole of their Conduct, which has been most extraordinary; it seems however, to shew you, they are heartily sick of the Dispute, and will tend to preserve Peace and Tranquility amongst you. Will it be likewise sufficient to induce you to cancel your Resolutions? Recind I think is the Word, if you do, you are—and we shall soon know what you are made of."

Early on Friday Morning last the House of Mr. Abraham Montanye, was rob'd of a Parcel of Table Linen and several other Things—by two Soldiers and a Woman, the Thieves are since committed to Goal.

On Monday Night the House of Mr. William Moore in Chapel-Street, was broke open and rob'd of 2 Pewter Dishes, 8 Plates, 1 Quart Basin, a Tea Kettle, a Pair of Smoothing Irons, 2 Check Aprons, a Pair of Thread Stockings, a Towel, 2 Table Cloths, 1 short Gown, 1 Check Shirt, and sundry other Things. The Thief went off over the Fence.

We hear from New-port, in Rhode Island, That a Brig laden with Wine and other valuable Goods, was lately seized and brought in there by the Arm'd Schooner Tender Liberty, (lately the Property of Mr. Hancock of Boston, but seized, and converted to a Tender by the Commissioners of the Customs) The Brig was bound to New-London, but seized on Suspicion of having broke Bulk, and delivered Part of her Cargo. A Sloop lying at New-port was suspected of having some of the Brig's Cargo on Board, or of having assisted to convey it away, and was therefore boarded by the Tender's People, and required to produce her Papers. The Captain who was just preparing to sail, said that he had accidentally left his Papers on Shore, and desired Permission to fetch them. Being refused, and the Sloop seized, he privately got on Board a Boat, and was going on Shore, but being discovered by the Tender's People, they fired upon him several Times, and narrowly missed him; however he got safe on Shore, and there made Complaint to the Capt. of the Tender, of the Usage he had received. The Capt. (Reid) told him if he would point out the Man who had fired upon him, he should be delivered up to Justice. The Capt. of the Sloop said he should know the Man if he saw him, but did not know his Name: On this, some of the Tender's People were sent for, but the Capt. of the Sloop did not discover the right Man, till all the Tender's People, one after another, were brought on shore, and none but a Boy left on board, when in the Dusk of the Evening, on Wednesday the 19th, about 40 Men, said to be from Connecticut, boarded the Schooner, and cut her Cable, Masts, and Bowprit, threw overboard her Guns, the Captain's Desk, Books, Papers, Cloths, and every Thing that was valuable, and scuttled the Vessel, which drove along Side a Wharf, and there sunk. Her Boats were drawn up in the Street to the Town House, where they were by the populace converted into a Bonfire. Mean while all the People belonging to the Brig left her, and the Captain of the Sloop went on board, and turning the Tender's People on Shore, said away, it was not known where. The Captain of the Tender made Complaint to the Governor, who told him he was ready to assist in discovering the Offenders, and to bring them to Justice, if they could be found; but reminded the Captain that he had never shewn the Commission by which he acted, and had made Seizure of these and other Vessels. The Captain said he left it to the Town to take Charge of the Hull of the Vessel, which he refused to have any farther Concern with, and no body else will meddle with her.

A Day or two after, a Court was held for the Trial of the Brig, but the People being all gone and no Evidence appearing to condemn her, she was discharged, the Vessel and Papers were deliver'd back to the Captain, who sail'd for the Port of New-London, to which he belonged.

THE Conduct of Simeon Cooley, as set forth in the Papers of last Week, in contradiction to the general Agreement for the Non-importation of British Goods, in contempt of the public Interest, and Defiance of the Subscribers, and supporters of the said Agreement, having drawn upon him the public Reformation, the Inhabitants of this City sensible of the exceeding great Importance of a strict adherence to the said Agreement, determined (at a general Meeting held last Friday for that Purpose) to make Mr. Cooley sensible that the public Displeasure of his Countrymen, upon so interesting an Occasion, was not a Matter of so trifling a Nature as he seem'd to imagine; and that he must not expect the People with whom he lived in Society, would permit him with Impunity, to transgress and violate the Rules and Agreement they had entered into for their Welfare and Security in their highest and most weighty Interests. Two Gentlemen were appointed to inform Mr. Cooley, of the Sentiments of the Inhabitants assembled, to require his immediate Attendance, and assure him that no Injury should be offered to his Person (a Point secured with some Difficulty). He at first refused to attend, saying he did not think he could do it with Safety to his Person; but expressed his willingness to make the Concessions required, from his own parlour Window. Whether he was really influenced to this Answer by his Fears, or by some wrong-headed meddling Adviser, is uncertain, but it was disagreeable to the People assembled, who immediately proceeded towards his House. He had before this, procured (it is said from M—r P—n,) a File of Soldiers to guard his House, who were drawn up and charged their Pieces before his Door: But this Step being as we are informed, highly disapproved by the superior Officers, the Soldiers were soon withdrawn, and Cooley hearing of the Approach of the People assembled, thought proper to decamp to the Fort, but soon consented to make the Concessions required of him, the next Day. Accordingly, on Saturday, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, he attended in the Fields, where he publicly acknowledged his Crimes; implored the Pardon of his Fellow Citizens; engaged to store an Equivalent of the Goods he had sold, together with all those he had in his possession that were imported contrary to Agreement; and engaged to conduct for the future as not to render himself obnoxious to Contempt and just Reformation of an injured People.

We hear the Merchants at New-Haven have agreed to the Agreement of Non-importation of Goods.

No fresh News by the Boston Post.

ALL Persons that have any Demands upon the Estate of Isaac Lattouch, commencing last 10th of December, 1764, are desired to send in their Accounts proved to John Alsop, that he may be enabled to make a Dividend of what is received; and those that still remain in debt to said Estate, are requested for the last Time, to pay the same to John Alsop, on or before the first Day of October next, or they will be sued without further Notice.

New-York, 21st July, 1769. 86 87

Ship Hope, New-York, Island Packet. Ship Hope, Davies, London. Brig Lord Camden, Doyle, Bristol. Sloop Lady Moore, Sowle, Quebec; Sally, Alberston; Philadelphia; Polly, Shand; and Schooner John, Stewart, Newfoundland; Polly, Newton, New-Providence; Bobbing Joan, Cullis; Betty, Thorn; Sloop Elizabeth, Jackson; and Rachel, Parker, Virginia; William, Ward, Tortola; Sea Flower, Cox, Rhode-Island. Outward.—Ship Edward, Saltwell, London; Hope, Davies, Dorset, Brig Hambro' Packet Geary, Madeira; York, Walker; and Sloop Betty and Lydia, Rogers, Quebec. Ann, Brown, Tortola, to New-London, Virginia. Cleared.—Brig Betty, to New-London; Friendship, Lewis, Quebec; Margaret, Hamilton, Hispaniola. Sloop Conway, Elder, Madeira; Polly, Gell, Grenada; Hope, Holland, Philadelphia; Providence Packet, Packard, Rhode-Island; Rachel, Parker; and Schooner Bobbing Joan, Cullis, Virginia; Polly, Newton, New-Providence; Betty, Dirickson, and Deliance, Back, North-Carolina; Dorothy, Scabrooke, Virginia.

THIS DAY, At 12 o'Clock, will be sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, At the Coffee-House: Several Hogheads of Red Port, And To-Morrow will be sold, at M'DAVITT'S VENDUE STORE, A great Variety of Shop Goods, ALSO, 150 Pieces of IRISH LINEN, Well sorted, for the most they will fetch.

A Single Person capable to teach a Grammar School, in a private Family in the Country, coming well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof. 86 89

At a Court of Chancery held for the Province of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Wednesday the Nineteenth Day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Nine, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France; and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

R E P E S E N T, His Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Garrat Paulding, Son and Heir of the Abraham Paulding, deceased, also Brother and Heir of Joseph Paulding, jun. deceased; who was eldest Son and Heir of the said Abraham Paulding, deceased; William Ogelvie, Joseph Paulding, and Peter Montauje, surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Abraham Paulding, deceased, Complainants.

Vs. William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, Defendants.

Abraham Paulding, deceased, all that certain Dwelling House, and Lot of Ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, in the Out-Ward, bounded as follows, to wit; bounded on the Northward, on Abraham Pitt's Estate; and to the Southward, on the said Abraham Paulding's Estate, containing 25 Feet front and rear, more or less, and 100 Feet in length, more or less, fronting Roosevelt's-Street on the Eastward, and Queen-Street on the Westward; redeemable upon the Performance of a certain Provision, or Condition therein mentioned. And that after executing the said Mortgage, the said Mortgager did convey the said mortgaged Premises to the said Robert Campbell, in Fee; and that the Condition or Proviso aforesaid, remains as yet unperformed; and therefore pray, by their said Bill, the Equity of Redemption of the said mortgaged Premises, may be foreclosed. And whereas it appears by the Affidavit of the said William Ogelvie, that he hath made due Enquiry after the above named William Leahy, the Mortgager, and the above named Robert Campbell, the Grantee; and that he, the said William Ogelvie, upon such Enquiry as aforesaid, finds that they the said William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, have severally withdrawn themselves from this Colony of New-York, and were so withdrawn before the issuing of the Subpoena in this Case; and that by Reason thereof the said Process could not be served on them the said William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, or either of them; It is therefore ordered, on Motion of Mr. Scott, of Council for the Complainants, that the said Defendants, and each of them, appear in this Court to answer to the said Complainant's Bill of Complaint, on or before the 19th Day of January next, or in Default thereof, that the Complainant's said Bill of Complaint, be taken pro Confesso.

A true Copy, Examined by G. BANYAR, Register.

IN Pursuance of an Order of

Nicholas De Laverge, and Henry Van Denburgh, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Dutchess, upon the Petition of Peter Fauconier Valteau, of the said County, Blacksmith, and sundry of his Creditors, in order to obtain his discharge, agreeable to an Act of the President, the Council, and the General Assembly of this Colony, made and passed in the first Year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, and also of two other subsequent Acts of the said Colony, the one entitled an Act, to continue an Act, entitled, an Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, and for repealing the Acts therein mentioned, with an Addition thereto, and the other entitled, an Act more effectually to secure to Creditors, the Benefits intended by the Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors.

The said Judges do hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the said Peter Fauconier Valteau, to shew Cause (if any they have) before the said Judges, at the Court House at Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on or before the 17th Day of August next, why an Assignment of the Estate of the said Peter Fauconier Valteau, should not be made to Lucas Laxier, of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, and he the said Peter Fauconier Valteau be thereupon discharged from his Imprisonment, according to the Directions of the said Acts. 86 87

POETS CORNER.

The Boisterousness of Youth and the Difficulty of governing it.

MIRIAM B. 1. Ode 14.
 A youth, that, as a rivet, that expires,
 In toils of tempestuous fire,
 In maddest of his youthful age,
 With lightning bolts begin,
 And foam of furious sin.
 He wild and roars, when the soul
 Is through all bounds, and spurs control;
 2. So when the Northwind's stormy whirled,
 Join'd with the South, which lightning huris,
 Against the Eastern blast contend,
 Heaven's concave roars from end to end.
 3. In liquid mountains rolls the main,
 Of thunder waves the shores complain;
 The deep sustains perpetual shocks,
 Repuls'd, and broken by the Rocks.
 4. Rous'd from the bottom boil the seas,
 Nor can enjoy one moment's ease;
 Doubtful what wind's tumultuous sway,
 The marshall'd billows shall obey.
 5. But gentler is the Ocean's rage,
 Gentler the war that whirlwinds wage,
 Than the mad passions that controul,
 'Tear and convulse a stripling's soul.
 6. When the fierce blasts in lawless pow'rs,
 And turbulence have reign'd their hour,
 The tumult ceases, and the main
 Will soon its wonted rest regain.
 7. The vessels bound before the gales,
 The Zephyrs wanton in the sails,
 Soft murmurs, that invite to sleep,
 Succeed the thunder of the deep.
 8. But when our souls, seduc'd by lust,
 Yield to temptation's furious gust;
 How rarely they resume the rein,
 And turn to the right track again!
 9. Greater th' exploit to keep a youth,
 Steadfast to piety and truth;
 Than make unruly bulls submit
 To yokes, or Lyons champ the bit.
 10. Worthy the men, who, mild, and just
 And wife and watchful o'er their trust,
 With a strong hand support the rein,
 And youth to virtue's line restrain.
 11. Or worthy they, who, while with skill,
 And care, their duties they fulfil;
 To Heav'n their fervent pray'rs address,
 To crown their labours with success.
 12. The parent of the soul, of sin,
 Alone subdues the pow'r within;
 Tis then the boisterous tide,
 But Grace must make the waves subside.

To be SOLD,
 A likely healthy young Negro
 Wench about 17 Years of Age, can do any Sort of
 House-Work, sold for no Fault, but for Want of Employ,
 for further particulars, enquire of the Printer. 85 88

For JAMAICA,
 The Brigantine-REBEKAH,
 WILL sail in a Fortnight,
 one Half of her Freight
 being engaged: For Freight or
 Passage, apply to the Master, Thomas Moor, at
 the Corner of the Fly-Market. 85 88

To be sold cheap, by wholesale or retail,
 By ENNIS GRAHAM,
 TAYLOR, at the Corner of Wall-Street,

AN assortment of silk and worsted
 Sagathies, dorsettees, cambles, silk and hair program,
 crapes cloth coloured duros, a very cheap thing for men's
 clothes, double alopeen, all for men's clothes; cloth co-
 loured fusian, cloth coloured janes, thickset, India nan-
 keens, damasks, and dimity for men's vests, striped per-
 fums for men's gowns and vests, cloth coloured ditto for the
 Indies; plain and corded padufoy, fittins, peelong, flower'd
 silk for men's coats, white India taffaty for ladies gowns;
 best superfine and middling cloth, best superfine black cloth
 and prunella for the clergy; silk and shammy gloves, and
 hose for ditto, forest cloths, fine knap, German ferge, Bath
 coatings, serge denim, serge dusoy, everlasting, Genoa vel-
 vet of different colours, Manchester ditto; an assortment of
 black blue, crimson, scarlet, buff, and cloth coloured
 worsted breeches patterns; black, blue, buff, crimson, scar-
 let, and cloth coloured silk ditto; silk stockings, worsted,
 thread, and cotton ditto; fine and coarse Irish linen, sheet-
 ing linen, clouting diaper; silk ground shags, paper, seal-
 ing wax, wafers, calicoes, handkerchiefs, sewing silks, twist,
 thread; a large assortment of broad, middling and narrow
 knee garters; mohair binding for coats, shoe ditto, broad
 London quality ditto, mohair cord for women's cloaks and
 men's coats; broad and narrow white tapes, stay tapes,
 broad and narrow livery lace for servants and carriages;
 glazed linen, buckrams, silk, thread, and buckskin gloves
 for men: A large assortment of broad, middling, and nar-
 row gold and silver lace; gold and silver epoteles, broad and
 narrow gold and silver knee garters, gold and silver cord,
 gold and silver vellum, gold and silver thread, gold and
 silver fringe, gold and silver chain, new fashion gold and
 silver scollop'd and chain loops; large gold and silver but-
 tons for hats, gold and silver thread buttons, gilt and plated
 ditto, silk twist, basket buttons, worsted basket ditto, death-
 head and scarf ditto; Russia drilling of different sorts for
 clothes, &c. &c.
 Also:
 Knives and forks, cuttessu-knives, penknives, chil-
 dren's knives, brass ink horns, razors, case razors hone
 and bottle; snuff boxes, common and White Chapel nee-
 dles, knitting needles, taylor's shears, scissars, irons, notches,
 thimbles, locks, pewter spoons, horn combs, Temple
 spectacles, pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, &c. &c. Any
 of the above goods will be sold cheap for ready money.
 85 88

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
 Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
 Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TO be seen at the House of
 the Subscriber, at Burling's Slip, equal in
 Price and superior in Goodness to British Goods of
 the Kind, some Patterns of Hosiery, which if the
 Patriotic Americans, should approve, large Quan-
 tities can readily be furnished, also brown-Thread
 and Cotton Hose, on giving timely Notice to their
 humble Servant, ISAAC ADOLPHUS.
 85 88

TO BE SOLD, By
 JONATHAN HAMPTON,
 In Chapel-Street, New-York,
 Opposite Captain Andrew Law's;



all Persons wanting such, may depend on being supplied
 with any Quantity, Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable
 Rates. 85 88

RUN-away from the Subscriber,
 living in Reading-Town, Hunterden County, a Ne-
 gro Man named Brunce, (but called himself Tom) about
 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, speaks English and
 Low Dutch: Had on when he went away, a blue outside
 Jacket, a green under Jacket, which had a Patch on the right
 Side; Tow Trowsers, old Shoes new soled, and an old Felt
 Hat. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that his
 Master may have him again, shall have a Reward of Fifteen
 Shillings, and all reasonable Charges paid, by
 85 88 JACOBUS VAN DERVEER.

CAPTAIN Anthony Rutgers, has
 for Sale, at his Cordage Store, in Maiden-Lane, next
 to the Fire-Engine House: A large Assortment of Cordage of
 all Sizes; where Cables and other Cordage may be had at the
 shortest Notice. 84 87

To be SOLD, by
 EDWARD LAIGHT,
 A Very valuable Negro Fellow,
 about 20 Years of Age, is well acquainted with the
 Currying Business, and sold for no Fault, but want of Em-
 ploy: Said Negro is as justly entitled to as good a Cha-
 racter as any Slave in the Government.
 July 12th, 1769. 84 87

IF SARAH THOMSON, Daughter
 of Doctor THOMSON, of Lurgan, in the County of
 Armagh, in Ireland, will apply to the Printer herof, she
 will hear of something considerably to her Advantage; or
 any Person giving Information concerning her, the Favour
 will be gratefully acknowledged. She is about 37 Years
 old, and was seen in Philadelphia about 18 Months since.
 85 86

TO BE SOLD, BY
 HENRY WHITE,
 At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between
 the Coffee-House and Fly-Market:
 FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.
 20d. 24d. Deck and Sheeting Nails, 6 by 8,
 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glais. 84

THE MOST VIOLENT
 TOOTH ACH,
 Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,
 (No CURE No PAY)
 BY A TINCTURE which gives immediate Ease in the
 Mouth or Gums, and cures all Disorders whatever in the
 Teeth if ever so loose, and with a little Continuance will
 perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewise preserves
 the Teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from
 becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable Smells from
 the Breath, and causes a large Discharge of all scorbuitous
 Humours lodged in the Gums, which destroy the Teeth.
 By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely re-
 move all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the
 Ear, and is an absolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever so
 violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic Pains
 in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is pre-
 pared and sold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with par-
 ticular Directions for using it, at Mrs. Baskirke's, the Corner
 of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York, by Mr.
 HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth,
 from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and
 displaces all superfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greatest
 Ease and Safety, and makes and sets in artificial Teeth from
 one single Tooth to a whole Set, in so nice a Manner that
 they cannot be distinguished from natural: therefore those
 Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of
 losing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having
 natural or artificial put in with Dispatch and Secrecy, and
 in such a Manner as to be of real Use, Ornament and Ser-
 vice for many Years, without giving the least Pain to the
 Patient, which is too often the Case, owing to the Want of
 Judgment in the Operator.
 N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a
 Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured
 gratis, every Morning from eight to ten. 85—

Just published,
 And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE at the EXCHANGE,
 A
 NEW MANUAL,
 AND
 PLATOON EXERCISE:
 WITH AN
 EXPLANATION.
 PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WANTED,
 A Young Man to wait at Table:—Inquire
 of the Printer herof.—None need apply but such as
 can bring a good Character, for Sobriety, Honesty, and Dilig-
 gence, as good Encouragement will be given. 84 87

A Likely Negro Man, about 20
 Years old, a Baker by Trade, to be sold, for no
 other Reason than his Master's declining the Business,—he
 can be well recommended:—Inquire of the Printer.
 84 87

GARRAT NOEL,
 HAS for Sale, at his Book-Store, next Door to
 the Coffee-House;
 DISCOURSES
 ON THE TRUTH OF
 REVEALED RELIGION,
 AND OTHER
 IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.
 IN TWO VOLUMES.
 By the Rev. HUGH KNOX,
 Of Saba, in the West-Indies,
 With a general Assortment of
 BOOKS and STATIONARY
 As usual, and a handsome Collection of the most elegant
 PICTURES
 Framed and glazed in America; which will be sold lower
 than any of the same Size and Quality can be imported from
 England. 84—

TO BE SOLD, BY
 EDWARD LAIGHT,
 In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,
 DERBY, Salem, and English
 Siles, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery,
 which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the break-
 ing up of his Store.
 N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles
 necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather,
 for the Use of Vessels. 87 79

ANCHORS,
 FROM one to ten Hundred
 Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best
 Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality
 to any made in Europe.
 ALSO,
 Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
 JOHN ABEEL,
 Near Counties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on
 short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.
 82 80

To be SOLD, by
 MANUEL MYERS,
 In Stone-Street,
 NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
 India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of
 the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and
 pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 83—

Just imported from the Maker, and original Inventor, now
 in London, the rightly prepared and improved
 LIQUID TRUE BLUE.
 THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white,
 a most beautiful Blue; if yellow a fine Green; if Red
 or Pink, a rich and agreeable Purple, by a Method so per-
 fectly easy, as renders it useful to all Families, only pouring
 a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter
 how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will
 immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of
 the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully suffi-
 cient for a complete Suit, but as for other small Things, as
 Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will serve many Times,
 and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is pro-
 vided with Directions that shews not only how to manage
 the Dye, but also the Silk, that it may be finished to Perfection.
 —To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Mr. NORR,
 Bookseller, and by the Printer herof, in New-York, where
 all Dealers in the British Plantations may be supplied; and
 may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and
 Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of
 this Liquid, which serves as a Certificate to all Venders in
 the British Dominions, to guard against Counterfeits
 Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.
 Mr. Falck begs Leave to observe, that it is his Original In-
 vention, first made Public in New-York, 1764, and since in
 England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and
 the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met
 with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it
 his study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cau-
 tions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which
 have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconve-
 nience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by
 Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he
 hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with
 that Contempt it deserves. 89—

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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1386.

[THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1769.]

BOSTON, JUNE 26.

JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES, continued.

LAST Friday Morning, Brigadier General Pomroy, who has commanded the King's Troops here, thro' the Winter, set out for New-York, in order to embark in the Packet for England; and altho' it is considered by the Province in general, as the greatest Injustice and Insult that this brave and loyal People ever experienced, the having Troops quartered upon them for the Purpose of quelling a Rebellion that never had Existence, and for keeping good Order in Town, that is second to none for due Obedience to all Constitutional Laws; and however irreconcilable they ever will be to a Standing Army or a Military Government: We are yet free to acknowledge that the Conduct of this Officer during his Residence here, has done Honour to the Army, and that as a Gentleman he was well respected.

June 27. It comes to us from good Authority, that the Reason why the Military Parade on Lord's Days has not been laid aside, or at least the Music omitted in Compliance to the Application made to General Pomroy, by the Selectmen, and the earnest Desire of the sober Inhabitants of this Town, was not owing to a Want of Disposition in that Gentleman to gratify and relieve, but to a Want of Power to supercede the Order and Regulations of a superior Officer.

June 28. A Gentleman from Roxford, a Town in this Province, writes that, "Mr. Joseph Robinson, of this Town, had a Ewe that brought him four Lambs this Spring at a Time, which are all alive and like to do well: They all suck the Ewe, and look as likely to live as any Lambs he had seen this Year. The same Ewe brought three Lambs at a Time last Spring, and raised up two of them. As an Increase of Sheep will prevent our sending Home for Woollen Goods; we may quere,—Whether G. B. will not inform L—d H—s—gh of this Instance of Fecundity, and earnestly recommend another Regiment of Soldiers being sent, in order to have our Rams castrated, or else to cause a Duty to be laid upon them."

June 29. In one of the Men of War which sailed for Halifax, Jonathan Sewall, Esq; Judge of Admiralty for that Province, embarked: It is said the Design of his Voyage is to appoint Deputy Judges for Halifax and Quebec; after which he is to return to Boston, the present Scene of Action, for all who have lifted under the Banners of Corruption! What Benefit a Province can reap from a Non-Resident's Salary of £.600 per Annum, when all his Deputies can do the Business for about the sixth Part of that Sum divided among them, we leave to our economical Ministry to point out. Our Province must however certainly esteem itself highly favoured, that this foreign Judge has so long after his Appointment acted among us in the several Characters of Attorney-General, Advocate-General, &c. and discerning People cannot but highly applaud the Wisdom of our Superiors in multiplying Posts and Pensions in America, and making the Expence of Government in the new Settlements and Colonies, bear a goodly Proportion to the civil Establishment of the Mother Country.

June 30. The Public know not which to admire at most, either the Gratitude or late Influence of G. B. It being confidently reported, that the sole Merit of a newly created J—e of A—y, with a Salary of £.600 per Annum, was his being an Assistant to that G—r in writing a Set of Papers in Vindication of his Conduct—which not long since appeared in one of our Prints, subscribed Philanthrop—When we observe in what Manner the public Monies have been lately turned upon the little Creatures of a Court, may not Americans fairly conclude that the present National Debt, is in the Opinion of the present Administration a National Benefit.

July 1. A Sloop owned in this Town, James Brown, late Master, who dying on his Passage from North-Carolina to Gibraltar; the Mate, one James, took the Command of her, and by Direction of the Master, altered the intended Voyage to the Coast of Barbary for Mules, and proceeded to a Spanish Port for a Load of Salt, from whence she was returning to Boston, but being met with by one of our little Guarda Costas, who found five or six Quarter Casks of Wine, not more in Quantity than was sufficient for Sea Stores, besides a few Fraills of Figs and Almonds, the Whole being the Seamen's Adventures: For this extraordinary Breach of Trade, she was seized and taken Possession of by this Custom-House Commander, who has since libell'd the Sloop Wines, &c. and is now harrassing the Owners with a Trial in our Court of Admiralty.—Upon the first Appointment of a Board of Commissioners, it was given out that the Ease of the Mer-

chant was intended, but every Part of their Conduct convinces us nothing less is intended:—The Owner of this Vessel gave a full Representation to the Commissioners of all Circumstances and made it clearly appear, that no Fraud was intended, but that the Mate supposed the Wines might be admitted to an Entry, or he would never have suffered them to have come on board; notwithstanding this the Commissioners informed him, that they could not interpose, but must refer him back to the Capt. a Creature of their own making, as the only proper Person to treat with, and may we not from hence felicitate a trading People, that the Propriety of stopping, unloading, detaining and libelling Vessels or Cargoes, is to depend so often upon the Judgment or Caprice of these new created voracious and floating Custom-House Officers.

July 2. Not long since we related the Behaviour of one Fellows, another of the late Marine Custom-House Officers, towards Mr. Parsons, Deputy-Sheriff for the County of Essex, who was divers Times fired upon by four or five People with Ball and Swan Shot by Order of Fellows, with a Design to rescue a Person who the Sheriff had taken for a Debt, which was finally effected. We also informed, that upon the Sheriff's Application to the Governor and Council, the King's Attorney was directed to prosecute this Marine, alias Custom-House Officer for his atrocious Offence.—We now learn that he was brought upon Trial at Ipswich Court, and that the said Fellows, at first pleaded not guilty, but afterward waved his Plea, and was allowed to say (or plead) that he would not contend with our Sovereign Lord the King, &c. a Favour not usually granted in Cases of Importance, and to such high handed Offenders.—He was then sentenced by the Honourable the Superior Court to pay the Sum of Fifteen Pounds lawful Money, but before the Court was ended, it is said the Chief Justice took out of his Pocket a Petition of the said Fellows, for an Abatement, when Five Pounds out of the Fifteen Pounds Fine, was remitted him.—At the same Court several Persons said to be in Company when an infamous Creature at Newberry, called an Informer, was tarred and feathered, but not fired upon or in any other Way put in hazard of his Life, were sentenced in no less Sums than 20, 30 and 40l. respectively.—We presume not to remark upon the Conduct of the Judges in these or other Instances; shall only say that the good People of the Province are greatly alarmed, and that the General Court intend making it a subject Matter of their Inquiry the present Session.

July 3. On Tuesday Morning the 27th June, a Woman going to the South-Market for a Fish, stooped at the Shop of Mr. Chace, under Liberty-Tree, appearing to be Faint, they got some Water, but on raising her up she died instantly. A Jury of Inquest was summoned, and upon Examination she appeared to be one Sarah Johnson, of Bridgewater, on whom it appeared by Evidence and several Marks, that Violence had been perpetrated the 24th Inst. by Soldiers unknown, which probably was the Cause of her Death.—Several Physicians who were called in upon the Occasion, declared, that upon examining the Surface of the Body, they observed sundry livid Spots, which evidently demonstrated Violence; and from the combined Appearances, upon opening the Body, they were of Opinion that she had been recently ravished, and had resisted to the utmost; and that the over Exertion of her Strength, might probably terminate in a Syncope or Faintness, which they thought might be the immediate Cause of her Death.

July 4. On Monday last, one T—s—p—k, an Ensign of the 64th Regiment, observing a Woman standing near the Door of her House, made up to her, and after using a great deal of fulsome Language and attempting some Indecencies, she made her Escape and got inside of the Door, which she shut against him; he however followed her, and finding the Door fastened on the inside, attempted to force it open, but not being able to do it, he went off, swearing he would return again; and on the Wednesday Night following, he was good as his Word, the said Woman being sitting at her Chamber Window, he accosted her, by calling her his "Sweet Angel, and desiring her to come down and let him in; the Husband who is a Person of Character, being in the same Room, and hearing one speak in the Street, asked his Wife who it was, she told him it was the same impudent Fellow that had attempted a few Days before to break open the Door; upon which he immediately ran to the Window and asked him what he wanted:—I want says he, that Angel at the Window; the Gentleman replied, she is my Wife: I don't care whose Wife she is, returned he, for by G—d I'll have her in spite of all the Men in the Country; if you are

her Husband, by G—d you shan't keep her long, and if you don't put your head into the Window immediately, I'll be d—d if I don't blow your Brains out.—The Gentleman tried to keep his Temper, and told him unless he retired immediately he would apply to a Magistrate and have him punished for his Temerity; upon which the brave Officer redoubled his Threats and Cursec, swore by G—d such a d—d ugly Fellow as he, was not fit to have such a Wife, and he would take her away from him at all Events, for which Purpose he would tarry in Town till next Summer, and would sacrifice him tho' Death was the Consequence, with abundance of other scurrilous abusive Treatment; which at length provoked the Husband so much, that he took a loaded Pistol which was in the Room and attempted to fire it at him, but was prevented by the Fright and Intreaties of his Wife: Mr. Ensign at last went off, and the next Day the Gentleman applied to a Magistrate for a Warrant, by Virtue of which the Offender was taken and obliged to give Bail in £.200 Lawful Money, to answer for his Conduct at the next Sessions of the Peace.

July 5. On Thursday Evening last, a Dispute arose near the Town-Dock between a Soldier and a Sailor, when the former very courageously drew his Hanger and struck the latter, who was entirely unarmed; but a good natured Female standing near, put a Stick into the Sailor's Hand, with which he so belaboured his Antagonist, (notwithstanding he made several Strokes at him with his Hanger) that he obliged him to sheer off with considerable Damage to his Hull; he is since haul'd up in Hospital to repair, and it is imagin'd it will be some Time before he is fit for Service.

Bastia, April 10. The Count de Vaux, the new Commander of the French troops, is taking every measure to open the campaign as soon as possible. Eight thousand of these troops are already encamped near this city, and only wait for orders to march against the Corsicans. The principal camp is in the plain of St. Nicholas, but many small bodies are sent to different places. The Corsicans, in order to prevent being surpris'd, have entrenched themselves, and have called in the men from the out-posts, to strengthen those who are in a condition to make a defence.

The French give such encouragement to masters of ships to bring them provisions, that they have hitherto great abundance. The Count de Vaux, in the Manifesto which he has published, declares, that such villages as are entrenched, and defended by the regular troops, shall be permitted to capitulate, and the articles of their capitulations shall be complied with, lest it should be believed, that they were forced to submit themselves to any terms imposed on them; that the inhabitants of villages, who after submitting shall take up arms again, will be considered as robbers upon the highway, and as such condemned to the Gallies; that in case any inhabitants of villages which have not submitted shall be taken prisoners in small numbers, without an order in writing signed by the Commandant, they shall be equally considered as robbers, and be subject to the same fate; and lastly, that the villages which, upon the approach of the French troops shall submit themselves immediately, will be favourably received and partake of the lenity with which his Most Christian Majesty is resolved to treat such as voluntarily submit themselves.

Genoa, April 23. The French reinforcements that are already arrived in Corsica, consist of 10,000 men, 3000 mules and 1200 horses, besides ammunition, provision and forage.

Corsica, April 25. Yesterday Lord Pembroke arrived at the Head-Quarters of the French in this Island. His Lordship demanded a passport of the Count de Vaux, which was directly granted him. This nobleman was so prepossessed in favour of Paoli, that he laid 100 Louis d'ors with the Marquis de Laval, that the French would not be in possession of Corte by the Month of January 1770. The Count de Wargemont, Commander of the Legion of Soubise, proposed after, a wager to his Lordship of three hundred guineas, that the French will be in possession of it before July next, but his Lordship declined the bet.

Corsica, April 26. There has just appeared here printed copies of the treaty concluded between the crown of France and the Republic of Genoa, signed at Versailles the 15th of June, 1768. It consists of sixteen articles, the whole contents of which we had never seen here till this time; and we find it so manifestly to our prejudice that we are more and more animated to defend our rights, since if France should succeed in subduing us, our condition cannot be worse than it is according to the articles of this treaty.

It is reported that the King of Brack, a powerful

chief on the coast, has commenced hostilities against the Dutch, and taken one of their factories: This rupture is said to have been occasioned by the black Monarch's having discovered, that the French and Dutch had greatly misrepresented the proceedings of the English, and made use of very unwarrantable means, to involve him in a war with the subjects of Great-Britain.

Warsaw, April 1. We are assured that most of the people of property among the Dissidents have conveyed their effects to Cracovia, and have taken refuge in Silesia, in order to avoid the destruction which menaces this city from the incursions of the Confederates. The Russian garrison being unable to defend the outworks of the whole city, have received orders, in case of an attack, to throw themselves into the citadel, which is in a situation to hold out a considerable time.

The grand army of the Russians is advanced from Zaslav, in the Upper Volhinia, to Lubarcow, upon the river Horin. The Tartars are in the Environs of Czerkass and Bialaczerkiew, and have established a communication with the Palatinate of Brachow. From the disposition of the two armies a battle is daily expected.

L O N D O N.

April 24. We hear from Quebec, that the Canadian inhabitants have lately shown a very discontented spirit, which is said to have arisen from the influence of the Jesuits, a great number of whom are now in that part of the world.

April 27. We hear that Major Brown, of the eighth or Col. Web's regiment, had a fall from his horse the week before last in the North; which fatal accident has been the cause of his death. This regiment is now on duty at Quebec.

May 1. The Bill to permit, for a limited time, the free importation of raw hides and skins from Ireland, and the British plantations in America, for taking off the duties on seal-skins, and granting other duties in lieu thereof, will, we apprehend, be of no great Service to Great-Britain; as the Americans will want these articles for their own manufactures, it is not likely they will export any unmanufactured.

May 8. A strong report prevailed on Saturday, that the Russians have obtained a complete victory over the Turks.

An Evening Paper of Saturday has the following:—We are desired to convey an agreeable piece of intelligence to the public, and which must rejoice every true Englishman, that a change of ministry will positively soon take place: And, surely, it will give him a sensible satisfaction to find, that people of known integrity and abilities will compose it. Lord Chatham, in particular, who is now actually in a better state of health than he has been for ten years past, will take the lead of it. One gentleman, who is justly styled the Cicero of the age, is, we are informed, to be placed in a very high department, and where we may hope to reap great advantages from his uncommon abilities."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 3.

"Sunday last a vessel from Bastia, arrived in this port, the master of which says, that the Count de Vaux has caused all his troops to advance by different ways in small columns, which are so disposed that they are able to join each other, and form one body, on the least signal. The Captain adds, that every thing was in movement at Bastia when he came away, and that the French were continually employed in carrying to their camp all the necessary implements for an attack."

The Swift sloop of war, of fourteen guns, Capt. Raynor, which is lately arrived at Portsmouth from her voyage round the globe, has been out three years, and so healthy during that time, that they buried only one marine, and brought home but one man sick.

It is certain, that an eminent Patriot has differed with some of his patriotic friends, with regard to some of their proceedings.

May 13. We are assured that the account of the present patriotic Lord Mayor's being appointed to the Receivership of the Land-Tax for the city of London is without foundation.

It was reported on Saturday evening, that private letters from Dantzick brought an account of the Confederates having made an attempt upon the city of Warsaw, but that tho' the metropolis was but very unable to make a defence, they had been repulsed with great loss, by the bravery of Prince Repnin, and some of the Russian Commanders.

Extract of a letter from Bristol, May 6.

"We have received an account from one of the unhappy sufferers, of a very destructive fire at Crediton, Devon; the letter is dated May 2, eleven at night. All the best part of the town (generally called West-Town) is reduced to ashes; from the top of Bowden-hill, to the Corn-market; and all Back-lane including back houses as well as those in front for about three-eighths of a mile; by which, it is supposed, upwards of two hundred houses are destroyed."

We hear the Ministry are in high spirits on their victory over the Livery.

A connection has been very lately discovered, which will bring to light many enormous and iniquitous transactions, and the parties to justice.

It is conjectured that some disagreeable advices are shortly expected from the Continent.

It is thought that there is more French cambric smuggled now in London than there has been for many years.

The rumour of the King of Prussia's having marched a large body of troops into the Electorate of Hanover, in order to invade it, is premature, if not entirely groundless. It is true that Monarch has marched some of his forces into East Friesland, to take possession of certain districts in that province, ceded to him by the Dutch on the late marriage of his Serene Highness the Prince of Prussia.

Yesterday an extraordinary number of Constables attended at Westminster; a great many Freeholders of Middlesex, &c. were in the Lobby, but no disturbance happened.

It is reported that a remonstrance of a singular nature has been transmitted here, from a Great Power, complaining of the assistance granted by the English, to certain Islanders, by which they are enabled to prolong the war.

Yesterday a Bill of Indictment was preferred to the Grand Jury at Guildhall, by a Tradesman in Fleet-street, against Miles Burton Allen, Esq; for assaulting and kicking him in Newgate, when the Jury threw out the Bill.

It is said the messenger dispatched the other day to Denmark carries orders to Mr. Gunning, our Resident there, to demand of that Court its motives in enlarging her marine, and augmenting her land forces, which since the return of the King of Denmark has been industriously set about.

It is asserted, that when his Majesty's speech was read on Tuesday night in a certain company, they were so disappointed at not finding any mention made of some late insults, that one or two of them could not help muttering.

May 16. There is a report that the soldier who shot young Allen, and was permitted to leave the army, was lately condemned and executed for stealing a cow in the North of Scotland.

We are assured by letters from Poland, that in an action which happened on the 9th ult. forty-four gentlemen of the principal families of that kingdom were slain, and among them Malazewski the younger.

It is said, that yesterday morning an express was sent off, from the Secretary of State's Office, for his Excellency Sir Andrew Mitchell, at Berlin, on affairs said to be of great importance.

It is now said that the fleet equipped by the Danes, is intended to support the Russians against the Ottoman Porte; and that they are to remain in the road of Copenhagen, till they are joined by the Russian fleet now sitting out at Petersburg, after which it is not really known where they are destined, except in the cabinets of those courts. However, it is conjectured, by the most intelligent of those nations, that they are to sail for the Mediterranean, and thence to approach Constantinople, and to attempt by the appearance of so formidable a force, so near that capital, to bring the Grand Signior into terms of peace advantageous to the court of Russia.

It is said there are not 1600 who have signed the Petition of the Middlesex Freeholders, intended to be presented to a great Personage; and as that number is not the majority of the Freeholders, the Petition will have no weight, especially as there are supposed to be a greater number of a contrary opinion, the names of whom are collecting, in order to form a Counter-Petition, which, from the assiduity of the persons in the Court interest, will be procured and presented before the other, especially as Serjeant Glynn continues very ill.

May 27. There is advice from the Conclave at Rome, that the Cardinal Orsini having got scent of some intrigues carrying on by Cardinal Rezzonico, he immediately gave the alarm throughout the Conclave, and in particular went to the Cells of the Cardinals de Bernis and de Luyne, and told them, "there was a Pope going to be made by surprise, Rezzonico having gained over the party of the Cardinal Albani." Cardinal de Bernis seemed no way disconcerted at the news, saying only, "if that is the case, we must make use of the exclusive."

The last letters from Dantzick mention some advantages to have been lately obtained by the Confederates at Bar; and that a new Confederacy of 5000 men had been formed at Wysogrod, a town on the Vistula, about ten leagues from Warsaw, which gave great apprehensions to the inhabitants of that metropolis.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated the 12th instant, mention, that Capt. Endorff, who lately arrived there from the Cape of Good Hope, gives an account of the French having landed a large body of troops in a fine harbour on the south-east part of the island of Malagascar, that they had thrown up three Redoubts in the same place, and that a great quantity of provisions and implements of husbandry had been embarked at St. Mauritius, for the use of the people of the new settlement.

It is absolutely determined by the Ministry that all the acts relative to taxing America, shall be repealed at the opening of the next sessions of Parliament.

We are very credibly informed that a great number of Scotch officers on half-pay, are gone over to Corsica, in the service of Paoli.

TO BE SOLD, BY ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Opposite the Fly-Market,

WHITE lead ground in oil, in powder ditto, Spanish brown ground, and in powder do. best spruce yellow ground, and in powder do. verdigrise, ground do. red lead, Prussian blue, vermilion, amber, litharge, white vitriol, powder blue, whiting, linseed oil; 6 by 4, 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 13 by 11, 14 by 12, crown glass; painting brushes: Scarlet, blue, green, mix'd, grey, black and brown fine broad-cloth; middling and low price do. yard wide cloth, forrest or hunters do. Bush rugs, superfine knaps, yard wide do. coating and bearskin, Devonshire kersey, German serge, druggat, black serge-domin, camlets; 4 and 9-4 rose blankets, 10-4 swanskin do. spotted rugs, superfine black and light colour hair plush, black ruffel, striped and black calimancoes, bombazeen, scarlet, white, yellow and striped flannel; rattainers and shalloons, oznaburgs, crokes, and felt and castor hats; belt velvet corks, black, blue, cloth and buff colour'd breeches patterns; black, blue, white and mixt worsted hose; women's blue do. cotton do. worsted mits, buckskin and shammy gloves, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Choice old Madeira wine, Teneriff and Lisbon do. choice sweet do. brandy, Geneva in cases, old Jamaica spirits, muscovado and loaf sugar, bohea tea, chocolate, coffee; also a few hogheads best West-India rum. 83 26

RUN-away last Sunday, from the Subscriber, at Rariton, a Negro Fellow, named EBEN, about 30 Years of Age, he speaks English and Dutch, can read and write, and its likely will forge a Pass; He had on a Linsey Woolsey Waistcoat, Tow Shirt and Trowsers, and an old Hat. Whoever takes him up and returns him, or secures him, so that I may have him again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and have all reasonable Charges paid, by

Rariton, July 5, 1769.

WILLIAM CROOK.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels and others are desired not to harbour, conceal or carry him off, as they will answer it at their Peril. 83 86

TO be fold, the fix under-menti-

oned Lots of Land, situated in Old Town, on the South Side of Staten-Island, and bounding on the public Road that leads to Perth-Amboy, viz.

One containing 72 Acres,

another 62,

another 54,

another 140,

another 54.

and the other 42 Acres, all in good, Fence, and in the running out of the said Lots, great Care was taken in dividing, as equally as possible, the Wood Land and Meadows, as may appear by a Map of the whole Tract; to be seen at the Residence of James Lawrence, John Burt Lyng, or Joseph Allicoke, in this City. An indisputable Title will be given, by Charles Jandine, the Proprietor, now living on the Premises. 83 69

TO BE SOLD,

A Fine large Brick House two Stories and a Half high, with three Fire Places, a front Cellar, and a back Cellar Kitchen, with all other Conveniences; it is in a good Place for Trade or Merchandise, at the North-River, next Door to Mr. Thomas Pettit, — Inquire of

83 86

THOMAS PETTIT.

ANY Persons being capable of

making Bow-Strings for Hatter's Use, or Buttons, Loops and Looping, by applying to the Printer hereof, may hear of proper Encouragement. 84 87

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North Brittons, No. 50 and 51, for publishing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Prison in London.—Inquire at the Printing-Office.

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst the Goods are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; behea and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's, sheeting, diaper, &c. brown rolls, oznaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and gorkhs, brown and white Pomeranias, brown holland, Silesias, nupkining and clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintzes; 3 lined handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, nuns, mucklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colour threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowlas; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and worse children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk brooches pieces, muscates, gloves, &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Perrettings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, snails feathers, flower and other millenary, in the last taste, with figur'd modes, pelongs fattsins, sarfennets, Persians, modes, linings, mantua lutestring, armazeen, tassies; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilson carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; camlets, shalloons, fluffs, durans, &c. hearskins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tunbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, shickets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

JARVIS ROEBUCK,

CORK-CUTTER, at the Foot of POT-BAKER'S-HILL, sells all Sorts of Cork and Corks, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Prices, viz.

LONG French corks

Short long ditto

Best velvet do.

Common fine do.

Phial do.

With all sorts of common

Corks, and brewers do.

Cork soles for shoes

Corks for women's elogs

Swimming corks

Pickling, jar, stone,

Mustard & snuff bottle corks,

Floats for fishing nets

He has also imported from London, callimancoes, durans, tammies and shalloons; quilted petticoats,—also a neat assortment of jewellery and grocery, together with a good assortment of shop goods; Cheshire cheese, fresh oatmeal, anchovies, capers and olives.

N. B. Cork jackets of different prices, for swimming, which has saved many from drowning. 81—